

One day Senator GOLDWATER tells us we are developing missiles at exactly the correct pace; later he tells us we are in second place to Russia in missiles.

One day Senator GOLDWATER says it is "absolutely essential" that we get a man on the moon; later he tells us, "I don't want to hit the moon."

Last December, Senator GOLDWATER commended the closing of unneeded military bases; but now he states that at least some of these bases should stay open.

Senator GOLDWATER has said that NATO was "doomed to failure." Now he tells us it is our first line of defense.

Senator GOLDWATER calls tactical nuclear weapons "conventional." But he does not say how "conventional" the atomic radiation is these weapons produce; or how many times more powerful they are than any conventional weapons used, in Korea or World War II.

To me, saddest of all, is Senator GOLDWATER's statement that war is inevitable—real nuclear war—within 5 or 10 years.

That I cannot accept. If this Nation continues to maintain its present strength, and continues to inform the world about that strength, I do not believe any nation would decide to destroy itself by attacking the United States.

CRIME IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, not too long ago I had occasion, upon the floor of the Senate, to speak about the lawless situation and the crime situation in Washington. Since then we have had all kinds of remarks from the chief of police and other people trying to allay the fears of the people about the crime situation in Washington. Nothing will change the fact that the streets of Washington, D.C., are a jungle upon which no woman; nor almost any man, is safe after darkness falls.

Despite the statistics that have been quoted, Washington, D.C., has the highest crime rate in the United States in assaults with deadly weapons. This is a fact no one can get around.

At the time I formerly spoke I was paying tribute to a secretary in my office, Miss Joyce Morgan, for having the foresight to pick up a pistol and defend herself when a young hoodlum, who had a previous record and conviction, entered her apartment by breaking the chain on the door and attempted to rob the apartment. At that time I said the shot she fired ought to deter that young man from attempting anything like that in the near future.

I have just learned this week that the same man—the same hoodlum, that same hoodlum—was released by the police of Washington on what the morning paper of this city described as a \$5,000 bond, but which was actually a bond signed only by himself. It had no sureties or assurance behind it at all. So this young hoodlum with a record, who barely escaped losing his life or serious injury by the grace of the Lord, was released to prey on the people of this community by the police of this community upon his own recognizance.

Last Saturday night, this same young hoodlum entered another apartment in this city and stole jewels which are valued at approximately \$700, and was re-arrested and rearraigned.

I call attention to this situation because I believe that, so long as the police of this city deal with these problems in this way and with this looseness, we shall not see any solution to the crime problem in Washington, D.C.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 2049) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to accept gifts and bequests for the purposes of the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2687) to extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5932) to amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 so as to authorize certain teachers employed by the Board of Education of the District of Columbia to participate in a health benefits plan established pursuant to such act and to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 so as to extend insurance coverage to such teachers.

AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11380) to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I should like to make a few remarks about the situation in which the Senate finds itself at this time. In the 2 weeks which preceded Saturday, August 22, I believe most Members of the U.S. Senate thought it would be possible to adjourn the Senate and finish our business; business which needs to be badly done, by the time of the Democratic National Convention, which began August 24. At that time we had before us the Mansfield-Dirksen amendment, which I support. I do not support other substitutes which have been proposed. I was surprised that a group of so-called liberal Senators would take it upon themselves to conduct a filibuster upon this matter.

I am sensitive about filibusters. My friends from the Southern States who hold a different view on civil rights than I do were taken to task day after day and week after week, during consideration of the civil rights bill, by the same liberal Senators, who said that they had a right to vote upon issues which were presented to the Senate.

No Senator can assert that he does not know what the issues are with re-

spect to the pending amendments. I make these remarks because I feel not only that the Senate has been unjustifiably delayed, but that those who have carried on this filibuster have carried it on to the detriment of the Senate and to the detriment of the Congress, and that they have themselves been guilty of doing the same thing for which they categorically denounced Senators who held a different view on civil rights than they themselves held.

I have supported motions for cloture, particularly with respect to civil rights bills. I supported a motion for cloture upon this particular matter. I feel—and it applies to any question that comes before the Senate—that any Senator has a right to debate it, and debate it at length, but that no group or individual Senator has a right to prevent the Senate from voting upon a proposal which is placed before it, which we all understand, and which has been debated and discussed in every newspaper and every periodical, and perhaps in every meeting of lawyers in the United States.

I am happy to see a resolution of this matter today, but it is a resolution which I think might well have been arrived at before August 22.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ALLOTT. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I would like to add, if I have the Senator's permission, that, whatever happens to this legislation from now on, the Senate has already expressed its opinion of the Supreme Court's decision when it refused, by a vote of 49 to 38, to table the Dirksen-Mansfield amendment. That was the vote on what we thought of the Court's decision. There were 13 absentees. I am sure there were at least five on each side. So we may assume that the Senate, in the proportion of 55 to 45, expressed its strong disapproval of the action of the courts of this country in undertaking to interfere with the operation of the States and the communities of the United States.

Whatever happens from now on, we have had our vote. We have expressed our disapproval of the Court's decisions. We hope that something may happen. I would like to see a constitutional amendment submitted to the vote of either all the people or State by State. There is no question about how the vote would come out. Our friends who have been carrying on the filibuster over the weeks have been determined that the people should not have an opportunity to vote, either by themselves or through their elected representatives in Congress.

Mr. ALLOTT. The Senator is entirely correct. I appreciate his constructive comments. It is nothing new to disagree with a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court. It is the prerogative, and even the duty, of Congress to take adequate steps to correct those areas in which the Court may have gone awry and in which, in the opinion of Congress, it has gone awry. That is what we have been attempting to do.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, we have disagreed with Supreme Court decisions before. I believe that sometimes the

1964

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

21873

Court has been wrong. However, we have never before had a decision of the Court which in effect changed our form of government.

Mr. ALLOTT. The Senator is entirely correct. That decision will have a more far-reaching effect than any decision the United States Supreme Court has ever made, I believe, with the possible exception of one.

EXTENSION OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1954—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2687) to extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of September 22, 1964, pp. 21756-21757, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, the House has already adopted the conference report. Judging by the calendar, it would appear that we should have taken up the conference report first. However, the House had a quorum, and it was thought that it would act on the conference report. It has acted upon it already. The report was signed by all the conferees, both in the House and in the Senate. I call the attention of Senators to the fact that although the House had struck out all of the Senate bill and had written a new bill in the House, practically all of the Senate bill was put back and agreed to in the conference committee, with very few exceptions.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point an explanation of the conference report. It was prepared by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate. It shows how we came out in the conference.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DISPOSITION BY CONFERENCE SUBSTITUTE OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SENATE AND HOUSE VERSIONS OF S. 2687

1. Senate bill required title I foreign currencies to be convertible to dollars to the extent consistent with the purposes of the act. Retained in proposed conference substitute.

2. Senate bill prohibited Commodity Credit Corporation from financing ocean freight charges on title I shipments, except to the extent of the differential required as a result of cargo preference where the U.S.-flag vessel rate exceeds foreign vessel rates. Retained in substitute, which further provides that title I agreements require the importing country to pay the balance of U.S.-flag vessel

freight in dollars, and makes the provision effective beginning with agreements entered into after December 31, 1964.

3. Senate bill required expenditures under the act to be classified in the budget as expenditures for international affairs and finance. Retained in substitute.

4. Senate bill extended title I for 2 years with \$2.7 billion (plus carryover) authorization. House amendment extended for 3 years with \$4 billion (plus carryover) authorization. Conference substitute retains Senate provision.

5. Senate bill removed 25-percent ceiling on Cooley loan funds. Retained in substitute.

6. Senate bill subjected all grants under section 104 of the act, and all uses of principal and interest paid on loans made under title I, to the appropriation process. In lieu of this provision, the conference substitute provides for an advisory committee, and prohibits any grants (except for military assistance), or use of loan principal and interest payments, until after 30 days if Congress is in session (60 days if it is not) following transmittal to the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture, and then only if neither of those committees disapproves.

7. House amendment prohibited use of foreign currencies to promote production of any farm commodity which has been exported "from such country" during the preceding year in competition with U.S. production. Omitted from conference substitute.

8. House amendment increased the minimum amount of title I foreign currencies subject to the appropriation process to 20 percent (from 10 percent), subject to Presidential waiver. Retained in conference substitute.

9. House amendment excluded from definition of "friendly nation" for the purposes of titles I and IV any country which permits its ships or aircraft to transport materials to or from Castro Cuba. Conference substitute limits this provision to title I, specifically permitting title IV sales for dollars to such countries. If but for such permission title IV sales to such country would be prohibited by the Battle Act or other legislation, the title IV credit would be limited to not more than 5 years.

10. Senate bill prohibited restrictions on U.S. use of foreign currencies reserved for U.S. use, required such currencies to be legal tender or convertible to legal tender to pay U.S. obligations to the host government, and required title I loans to bear interest at not less than the cost of funds to the United States. Conference substitute retains the minimum interest provision, but permits the President upon the recommendation of the advisory committee to fix a lower rate. The convertibility of U.S. use currencies to pay obligations to the host country is covered by the provision dealing with convertibility (sec. 1(2)).

11. Senate bill extended title II for 2 years with annual authorization of \$375 million (plus carryover). House amendment extended title II for 3 years, with annual authorization of \$450 million (plus carryover). Senate bill also provided effective date to prevent lapse in title II. Conference substitute extends for 2 years with annual authorization of \$400 million (plus carryover). Retains Senate effective date.

12. House amendment authorized use of CCC funds under title II to purchase title I foreign currencies for self-help activities designed to alleviate the causes of the need for assistance. Conference substitute limits this provision to \$7.5 million per year.

13. House amendment prohibited use of funds under "this act" in certain aggressor countries, and in countries using U.S. funds for purposes inimical to U.S. foreign policy. Conference substitute prohibits sales under Public Law 480 to countries the President

finds to be such aggressors or so using U.S. funds.

14. House amendment redefined "friendly nation" to exclude any nation controlled by a Communist government, even though not controlled by the organization controlling the world Communist movement. Conference substitute limits this provision to title I, permitting title IV sales for dollars to such countries. If but for such permission title IV sales would be prohibited by the Battle Act or other law, the title IV credit would be limited to not more than 5 years.

15. Senate bill amended section 304 to add nations controlled by Communist China to those which title I is to assist friendly nations to be independent of trade with. Retained in conference substitute.

16. Senate bill made the cost of funds to the Treasury the minimum, rather than maximum, interest rate under title IV. Conference substitute makes the minimum rate provided for Development Fund loans the minimum rate for title IV loans.

17. Senate bill requires CCC to make extra long staple cotton available for export at not more than world prices as long as it is in surplus. Conference substitute retains this provision in revised form, providing that exports under this provision shall be excluded in computing marketing quotas.

18. House amendment permitted food commodities donated under clause (4) of section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 to be used for community and other self-help activities designed to alleviate the causes of the need for assistance. Retained in conference substitute.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, the bill was passed in the Senate without a yea and nay vote. The Senate should be well pleased with the outcome in conference on the bill. I understand that the Senator from Arkansas wishes to be heard on it.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. JOHNSTON. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. With regard to the definition of a friendly country, was this a matter which was considered by the Senate committee, or was this provision put in the bill on the House floor, and not by the House committee?

Mr. JOHNSTON. It was added to the bill on the House floor. It was not considered by the Senate committee.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Were any hearings held in the Senate committee on this provision, which in effect would prohibit the sale of agricultural commodities to Yugoslavia and Poland for foreign currency?

Mr. JOHNSTON. There were no hearings on it. It was not before the Committee.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. No testimony was taken from any State Department representatives?

Mr. JOHNSTON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Nor did the House hold any hearings on this subject?

Mr. JOHNSTON. The House did not hold any hearings on it, either to my knowledge. It was proposed and discussed on the floor. My understanding is that no hearings were held on it.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It is my understanding, also—and I wish to make the RECORD clear on this points—that the amendment was offered by Representative FINDLEY on the floor of the House, and it was not considered in committee in the House.